

LOWER BOUNDS OF THE TOPOLOGICAL ENTROPY OF MAPS OF Y^1

BY

LLUÍS ALSEDÀ^{2,3} AND JOSÉ MIGUEL MORENO²

²Departament de Matemàtiques. Facultat de Ciències.

³Departament d'Economia i Història Econòmica. Facultat de Ciències Econòmiques.

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

08193 BELLATERRA (Barcelona). SPAIN.

Abstract. We give the best lower bound of the topological entropy of a continuous map f of the space $Y = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^3 \in [0, 1]\}$ into itself, with $f(0) = 0$, as a function of its set of periods.

Let \mathcal{Y} be the family of continuous maps of the space $Y = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^3 \in [0, 1]\}$ into itself with 0 as a fixed point. A characterization of the set of periods of periodic orbits of $f \in \mathcal{Y}$ based upon the knowledge of the behaviour of certain periodic orbits was given in [ALM].

Having the characterization of the behaviour of those periodic orbits, we can apply the standard techniques of [BGM \bar{Y}] to calculate the best lower bounds of topological entropy for $f \in \mathcal{Y}$, depending on the set of periods of f . Thus our work goes in the fifth of the six directions suggested in [ALM].

As usual $x \in Y$ is a *periodic point* for $f \in \mathcal{Y}$ if there is some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^n(x) = x$. Then the set $\{x, f(x), \dots, f^{n-1}(x)\}$ is a *periodic orbit* of f , and its *period* is the smallest $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^m(x) = x$. We denote by $Per(f)$ the set of periods of all periodic orbits of f .

We define several orderings of some subsets of \mathbb{N} . In the whole paper the symbol \equiv will denote congruence mod 3.

• The *Šarkovskii ordering* of \mathbb{N} is:

3, 5, 7, 9, ..., 2 · 3, 2 · 5, 2 · 7, 2 · 9, ..., 2² · 3, 2² · 5, 2² · 7, 2² · 9, ..., ..., 2³, 2², 2, 1.

If k appears to the right of n in the above ordering, we shall write $k >, n$. If $k = 2^n \cdot k'$ and $n = 2^q \cdot n'$, where k' and n' are odd, then we have $k >, n$ if and only if one of the following cases occurs:

- (i) $k' > 1, n' > 1, p > q$.
- (ii) $k' > 1, n' > 1, p = q, k' > n'$.
- (iii) $k' = 1, n' > 1$.
- (iv) $k' = 1, n' = 1, p < q$.

¹This is a summary of [AM]